



BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0479

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Cynthia Howk DATE: Dec., 1994
133 S. Fitzhugh St.
YOUR ADDRESS: Rochester, NY 14608 TELEPHONE: 546-7029
ORGANIZATION (if any): The Landmark Society of Western New York, Inc.

IDENTIFICATION

Paddy Hill Library

1. BUILDING NAME(S): (former Our Mother of Sorrows Catholic Church)
2. COUNTY: Monroe TOWN/CITY: Greece VILLAGE: _____
3. STREET LOCATION: 1785 Latta Road (S.E. corner of Mt. Read Blvd.)
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public ☐ b. private ☒ Catholic Church 5000 Mt. Read Blvd.
5. PRESENT OWNER Our Mother of Sorrows ADDRESS: Rochester, NY 14612
6. USE: Original: church Present: library
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes ☒ No ☐
Interior accessible: Explain public library

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard ☐ b. stone ☐ c. brick ☒ d. board and batten ☐
e. cobblestone ☐ f. shingles ☐ g. stucco ☐ other: _____
Roof = asphalt shingles; tower = slate shingles. Foundation = fieldstone.
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints ☐
(if known) b. wood frame with light members ☐
c. masonry load bearing walls ☒
d. metal (explain) _____
e. other _____
10. CONDITION: a. excellent ☒ b. good ☐ c. fair ☐ d. deteriorated ☐
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site ☒ b. moved ☐ if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): _____

(see continuation sheet)

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP:

"Since there are so few historic churches in the town, this one is a 'red.'
It is a real 'landmark.'" P.Malo.

COLOR CODE

Red



14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known ☐ b. zoning ☐ c. roads ☒
d. developers ☐ e. deterioration ☐
f. other: _____
15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn ☐ b. carriage house ☐ c. garage ☐
d. privy ☐ e. shed ☐ f. greenhouse ☐
g. shop ☐ h. gardens ☐
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: school, parking lot, 19th century cemetery
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land ☐ b. woodland ☐
c. scattered buildings ☐
d. densely built-up ☒ e. commercial ☐
f. industrial ☐ g. residential ☒
h. other: educational (elementary schools, administrative building)
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

(see continuation sheet)

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

(see continuation sheet)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1859 (cornerstone); tower completed = 1878.

ARCHITECT: possibly Andrew Jackson Warner

BUILDER: not determined

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

(see continuation sheet)

This building was placed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places in 1989.

21. SOURCES: (see continuation sheet)

22. THEME: religious: 19th century church (former)

Town of Greece Historic Sites Survey
Monroe County, New York
1785 Latta Road
page 3.

- 11c. See #7 DESCRIPTION in attached nomination form for the National Register of Historic Places.

- 17. See #7 DESCRIPTION in attached nomination form for the National Register of Historic Places.

- 18. See #7 DESCRIPTION in attached nomination form for the National Register of Historic Places.

- 20. See #8 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE in the attached nomination form for the National Register of Historic Places.

- 21. See final report for bibliography.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

OMB NO. 1024-0018, NPS FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets. Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Our Mother of Sorrows Roman Catholic Church Complex
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1785 Latta Road | | not for publication
city, town Greece | | vicinity
state New York code NY county Monroe code 055 zip code 14626

3. Classification

Ownership of property	Category
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure
	<input type="checkbox"/> object

Number of resources within property	
Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>2</u>	<u> </u> Total

Name of related multiple property listings: na

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register na

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, this property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Julia S. Stohr
Signature of certifying official
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

10/6/89
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.
☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ see continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

- ☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:)

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

religion: religious structure
funerary: cemetery

education: library
funerary: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
enter categories from instructions)

Materials(enter categories from instructions)

Federal

foundation stone
walls brick

roof slate shingles and modern shingles

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The original Our Mother of Sorrows Roman Catholic Church and Cemetery occupy a small (less than one-acre) parcel on the southeast corner of the intersection of Latta Road and Mount Read Boulevard in the former Irish community of Paddy Hill. Still recognized as a distinct entity, Paddy Hill is located in the northeast section of the town of Greece, a bustling bedroom community for the adjacent city of Rochester. Greece lies near the center and on the northern border of Monroe County. The town is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, on the east by the Genesee River, on the west by the town of Parma and on the south by the town of Gates. The once rural agrarian township is now characterized by extensive mid- to late twentieth century commercial and residential suburbanization. The predominantly residential community of Paddy Hill centers around a small hill which reaches its crest at the major intersection of north-south Mount Read Boulevard and east-west Latta Road, several miles north of the ridge (i.e., Route 104), the historic east-west thoroughfare paralleling the southern shoreline of Lake Ontario. The roughly T-shaped Paddy Hill area is generally considered to encompass the immediate approaches to this small hill, on both sides of Latta Road between Dewey Avenue (approximately 1/2 mile east of the intersection) and Island Cottage Road (approximately 1/4 mile west of the intersection, and both sides of Mount Read Boulevard from McGuire Road (approximately 1/2 mile south of the intersection) northward to its junction with Latta Road. Thus, the church towering over the intersection at the crest of the hill forms the literal and figurative focal point of the Paddy Hill community. The nomination includes two contributing components: the Romanesque Revival style brick church (ca. 1859-ca. 1878; one building) and a community cemetery (1823-ca. 1900). There are no non-contributing elements included within the boundaries of the nominated parcel.

The boundary is drawn to include only that land on which the original church and historic cemetery sit, i.e., a very small corner of the 10.3-acre parcel currently owned by the Our Mother of Sorrows Parish. The remainder of the parish's 10.3 acres contain the modern Our Mother of Sorrows Church (1960s), a convent and a parochial school (1950s), a modern cemetery and expansive macadam parking lots and driveways. The immediate neighborhood includes a modern fire station to the north of the original church across Latta Road, an early twentieth century public school on the northwest corner of the intersection of Mount Read Boulevard and Latta Road (worthy of further investigation and evaluation against the National Register criteria) and a modern elementary school to the west of the old church across Mount Read Boulevard. (The new church, parochial school and convent are located just south and east of the old church, respectively, beyond the boundaries of the nominated parcel. The modern cemetery is just east of the historic cemetery; the two cemetery plots are separated from each other by a narrow macadam driveway.) Modern residential development interspersed with altered older dwellings stretches outward in all directions from the old church. Thus, there is no historic district potential in Paddy Hill.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 2

Our Mother of Sorrows Roman Catholic Church Complex
Greece, Monroe County, New York

Begun in 1859 and completed in 1878, Our Mother of Sorrows Roman Catholic Church is an imposing Romanesque Revival style building. The rectangular gable-roof main block is constructed of red brick with buff brick trim and the square tower, engaged in the northwest corner of the main block, is constructed of red brick with limestone trim and is surmounted by a polychrome slate-clad steeple. Fenestration throughout the building is generally symmetrical. Doors and windows are round-arched and many contain late nineteenth century stained-glass windows embellished with either abstract geometric motifs or painted figures. The tall, four-part stained-glass windows on the main block are surmounted by round-arched transom lights and are separated into multiple bays by means of buff brick pilasters. A wide, buff brick cornice with restrained corbelled brickwork encircles the main block. The front (west) facade features a projecting gable-roofed entrance portico, the doorway of which has been blocked with modern plate-glass infill. A large brick cross, set within a slightly recessed, round-arched panel, is located above the entrance vestibule.

The imposing four-part front corner tower features understated, stone-capped buttresses, paired round-arched stained-glass windows at the ground story, a classical statuary niche with a marble statue of the Virgin Mary at the second level, paired, round-arched louvered units at the third level (marking the location of the bell) and a massive pyramidal steeple with triangular oculi and polychrome slate shingles. Cornices above the niche and below the tower feature corbelled brickwork.

The interior, converted into use as an open-stack lending library, has been radically altered. The previously open, spacious nave has been subdivided with the addition of a second-story gallery with partially enclosed office spaces at the west end. All church furniture has been lost. Only the coved cornice of the original ceiling and the stained-glass windows with original trim survive intact, as does some of the oak woodwork in a few of the secondary spaces. Nevertheless, the church retains the large open spaces characteristic of a church interior. Historic photographs reveal that the original interior was extremely plain and sparsely decorated.

The cemetery includes approximately 460 gravestones and more than 500 burials within a relatively small, densely developed plot of flat grassy land dotted with mature trees. Most markers

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Our Mother of Sorrows Roman Catholic Church Complex
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are crafted in granite or limestone and date from c.1870 to ca.1900, with numerous examples of the traditional weeping willow motif. The plot is located immediately south of the church and is bounded on the west by Mount Read Boulevard, on the east by a narrow paved driveway (which provides access from the rear of the old church to the adjacent new church) and on the south by the parking lot in front of the new church. The individual stones and the plot in general exist in a state of good repair.

Contributing building: 1
Contributing site: 1

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
<u>architecture, ethnic heritage</u>	<u>ca. 1823 - ca. 1939</u>	<u>ca. 1859-1878</u>
	Cultural Affiliation	
	<u>na</u>	
Significant Person	Architect/Builder	
<u>na</u>	<u>na</u>	

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The original Our Lady of Sorrows Roman Catholic Church and Cemetery (1859-1878; 1823-1939) are architecturally significant as representative examples of nineteenth- and early twentieth century religious architecture and funerary art and historically significant for their lengthy association with the Irish immigrant community in the formerly rural township of Greece. (Greece is now a bustling suburban community with close links to the adjacent city of Rochester.) Serving as the focal point of Greece's former Irish Catholic neighborhood, historically and presently known as Paddy Hill, the church recalls the importance of organized religion in the spiritual, educational, social and public life of one of Greece's most vital ethnic minorities. Paddy Hill was settled by members of a close-knit family network of relatively prosperous Irish farmers who had chosen to leave Ireland well before the famines of the 1840s drove their impoverished, often illiterate, fellow countrymen from their homeland. Most of these latter groups of immigrants were forced to settle into working-class ethnic ghettos in urban metropolises upon their arrival in America. Thus, Our Mother of Sorrows and its congregation of well-to-do Irish Catholic land-owners in rural Greece provides a dramatic contrast to many poverty-stricken, landless Irish (and other ethnic) immigrants in nineteenth-century urban America; compare, for example, Paddy Hill's Irish community with the lower-class Irish laborers working at the blast-furnaces and on the water-front in the adjacent riverside community of Charlotte (Rochester). Our Mother of Sorrows is additionally noteworthy as an extremely early example of a rural Catholic Church; because most Irish (and other ethnic) Catholics were confined to urban areas, most early Catholic congregations and churches were organized in the urban ghettos. Furthermore, Paddy Hill (and therefore, Our Mother of Sorrows) also illustrates America's long history of class, ethnic and social stratification. Whether segregated by choice or by ostracism, America's Irish immigrants banded together in remarkably self-supporting, self-contained communities of closely knit families, thereby providing and fulfilling a variety of social needs that the already established American society (predominantly Protestant, at least in the Northeast) was either unwilling or unable to meet. In the context of Greece, the church is a distinguished example of large-scale, architecturally sophisticated historic public architecture and as a fairly intact, representative example of Romanesque Revival style religious architecture. The church and cemetery remain important reminders of Paddy Hill's ethnic heritage and are among the community's most outstanding local architectural landmarks.

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Our Mother of Sorrows Roman Catholic Church and Cemetery
Greece, Monroe County, New York

Integrity

In general, both the church and the cemetery retain integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Unfortunately, the property has lost integrity of setting: the church and cemetery were once the focal point of the T-shaped hamlet of Paddy Hill formed by the intersection of Mount Read Boulevard and Latta Road. Historically, this intersection was characterized by small- and medium-scale nineteenth- and early twentieth century domestic and civic architecture. Currently, two of the four corners are dominated by large modern buildings; only the northwest corner retains its historic 1930s school. Broad, multiple-lane roads make up the intersection, while expansive macadam parking lots surround the church and adjacent parcels. Thus, integrity of setting no longer survives.

On the exterior, the church retains a generally high level of integrity of design, materials and craftsmanship, with the exception of the radical alteration to the primary entrance. On the interior, the church has lost much of its original integrity. This occurred when the building was converted into an open-stack public lending library. The simple cove cornice with molded plaster trim survives intact, as do the original stained-glass windows in their round-arched openings. The addition of an encircling balcony and enclosed office space at the upper level have compromised the previously open, spacious quality of the nave. Pews, liturgical furniture, statuary, paintings and stations of the cross also no longer survive. Thus, the interior in general has lost substantial integrity. While acknowledging the importance of interior integrity when evaluating the overall integrity of a church building, Our Mother of Sorrows Church retains sufficient levels of integrity in most areas to satisfy the National Register criteria.

Furthermore, the cemetery retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, materials, craftsmanship, feeling and association. Of the nearly 460 gravestones, only a few post-date World War II. Both the markers and plot itself are in good repair; only the oldest stones (ca. 1820s - 1840s) bear signs of deterioration. Modern stones are confined to the modern cemetery plot, divided from the historic plot by a paved driveway.

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Greece, Monroe County, New York

Criterion C: architecture, funerary art

Despite partial loss of integrity of design, materials and craftsmanship, particularly on the interior, the church remains architecturally significant as a representative example of post-Civil war era religious architecture in Greece. Although the corner stone was laid in 1859, the church took many years to be built and appears not to have achieved its final form until 1878 when the tower and steeple were completed.

In its final form, the church embodies the distinctive features of Romanesque Revival style religious architecture, including a large open plan and rectangular form derived from the ancient Roman basilica type, bold round arches above doors and windows, and corbelled brick trim. Perhaps in response to the popularity of the High Victorian Gothic taste in America during the same period, the church also embodies faux structural polychromy in its buff brick pilasters and entablature and a polychrome slate roof. (Only the steeple's slate shingles survive; the gable roof on the main block is sheathed with deteriorating modern asphalt shingles.)

Of particular note is the classical, round-arched statuary niche containing the original (1878) marble statue of the Virgin Mary, distinguishing the edifice as a Catholic institution. (The statue remains in situ, despite the building's present secular use as a town library.) Another parochial decorative motif is the large buff brick cross in a recessed brick niche above the altered primary entrance.

Local tradition asserts that Andrew Jackson Warner of Rochester, a regionally prominent master, was responsible for the design of the church. He perhaps may have had some involvement with the later stages of the church's lengthy building program, but otherwise there appears to be no verification of this association: Warner's productive career in the Rochester region did not begin until the early 1870s, while the cornerstone of Our Mother of Sorrows was laid in 1859.

The cemetery is significant as an intact collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century funerary art. The earliest stone dates from ca. 1823 and the latest historic stones date from the World War II era, with the majority of the approximately 460 markers dating from the 1870s to the 1890s. The focal point of the cemetery is the large granite cross

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marking the site of the first church. The cross was erected in 1859 when the original church was moved to make way for the second Our Mother of Sorrows edifice. The cemetery includes virtually all of Paddy Hill's founding families and descendants (e.g., the Reads, the McQuires, etc.). All pre-1900 stones bear Irish names. After 1900, a few German and Polish names appear among the burials. Numerous stones bear the traditional willow motif, while only one marker exhibits the popular urn motif. Nineteenth-century obelisk monuments are also well-represented in the cemetery. Turn-of-the-century and early twentieth-century markers exhibit restrained classical forms and decorative motifs. Nearly all markers are crafted in granite or limestone. The period of significance extends to ca. 1939 to incorporate all markers erected earlier than fifty years ago. The few World War II era stones are non-contributing due to age only.

Criterion A: Social History, Ethnic Heritage

Our Mother of Sorrows Roman Catholic Church and Cemetery are historically significant as an illustration of the strength of the Irish community of Paddy Hill in Greece during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Typical of numerous Irish Catholic immigrants, organized religion was virtually the sole focal point of social structure for these new arrivals to relatively well-established, clearly structured predominantly Protestant societies in the Northeast. Although the church was certainly important to early American Protestants, organized religion was just one of numerous factors influencing eighteenth- and nineteenth-century social structures. In contrast, the entire social structure of Irish immigrants tended to revolve around the church. Organized religion provided for virtually all of a community's spiritual, social, political, civic and educational needs within a clearly defined, rigidly controlled, yet comforting and nurturing, hierarchy of authority. Our Mother of Sorrows is a significant illustration of this ethnic tradition in nineteenth-century America: partly by choice, and partly as a result of many Americans' anti-Catholicism, ethnocentrism and related prejudices, the Irish Catholic (and, indeed, many ethnic immigrants) banded together in closely-knit enclaves composed of large, extended family-like networks of mutual support and co-operation, at the very heart of which was often the church.

The following brief history and cultural background of Our Mother of Sorrows is derived from a lengthy historic and cultural

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overview statement prepared by June Shapiro, Librarian of the Greece Public Library. Ms. Shapiro's entire essay is included in Appendix I of this nomination as supporting documentation. Much of her document was based on two earlier histories of the church and community, including Mrs. Doris Reed's 1955 typescript "A History of Paddy Hill" and the mid- to late nineteenth century diary of William Connelly, resident of Paddy Hill, and was completed with the help of George W. Parker, a friend of the Greece Public Library.

Between 1810 and 1820 a band of Irish immigrants, under the leadership of Felix McQuire, came to Charlotte (West Rochester, an industrial village on the west bank of the Genesee River delta) by way of Canada. Unlike the unskilled workers who worked in the blast furnaces and on the waterfront in Charlotte, McQuire's band of immigrants was a relatively prosperous group of farmers who had chosen to leave Ireland decades before the Potato famines of the 1840s forced millions of Irish from their impoverished homeland. Rather than live among these working-class Irish Catholics in Charlotte, McQuire and his men moved into the wilderness about two and one-half miles to the west of the industrialized Genesee River basin.

Unlike later generations of immigrants, these Irish farmers were able to purchase vast tracts of fertile land and to establish themselves quickly as prosperous husbandmen. For example, one early settler bought fifty acres upon his arrival and shortly thereafter added one hundred and fifty more. By the second quarter of the century, orchards crowned Paddy Hill and the farms prospered. Very few of the early settlers chose to leave for other places; marriages between the tightly knit families created a natural increase in the community's population, while the continued influx of Irish immigrants swelled the population even further.

Felix McQuire and his followers were a devout group of Catholics devoted to religious practice and education. For lack of any Catholic houses of worship in the western frontier, a small band of Catholics traveled to Albany once a year (on Easter) to receive the sacraments of the church. In the interim, informal Catholic masses were held in the private homes of the Paddy Hill residents. By 1823, however, Rochester had its own Catholic Church (St. Patrick's). Grecian Catholics participated in the erection of the church and shared in the Rochester services every Sunday. The year 1823 also marks the earliest

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recorded burial in Paddy Hill: an 1823 gravestone in the core of the historic cemetery is the oldest record of death in the community. Assuming that the stone was indeed erected in 1823, this date defines the beginning of the period of significance identified for the nominated property.

By the late 1820s, even the weekly journey to Rochester became difficult for many of the farmers since farm chores will not wait through holidays or days of rest. In addition, the Greece Catholics had presumably amassed sufficient resources to contemplate erecting their own house of worship. Under the leadership of McQuire, they started their own chapel in 1829. The crest of the hill (i.e., the intersection of Latta Road with Mount Read Boulevard) was selected because they envisioned that an entire, self-contained town would grow up around the church. This never did occur; although a small district school was built on the southwest corner of the intersection, no other commercial, public or other "town-like" buildings were ever built. Paddy Hill remained predominantly residential with the church and school at its core. The original district school does not survive; a modern elementary school was erected on the site in the 1960s.

The large tract of land at the southeast corner of the intersection (on which the church was erected) was a gift to the Catholic congregation from Judge Nicholas Read (a very early and prominent settler in Greece) who, for nearly one-half century, was to remain the greatest benefactor of the church. The church was begun in 1829 and completed in 1830. Although officially dedicated to (and named) St. Ambrose, most people referred to it as "The Church in the Wood," a name given it by the local Indians (for whom the church also provided services.) (The second, i.e., the present, edifice was dedicated to and named Our Mother of Sorrows.)

The Irish community grew and prospered and the Catholic congregation flourished. In 1855 the Rev. Father John M. Maurice (of French origin) was sent to the Buffalo Diocese to serve St. Ambrose. Upon his arrival he found an old and battered wooden church surrounded by the early cemetery. Father Maurice immediately began plans for a new brick church. To make room for the building, the old building was moved down the hill (south on the Mount Read Boulevard) and converted into a residence for the pastor (still extant, but not intact). As previously discussed, a large stone cross was erected on the spot of the original

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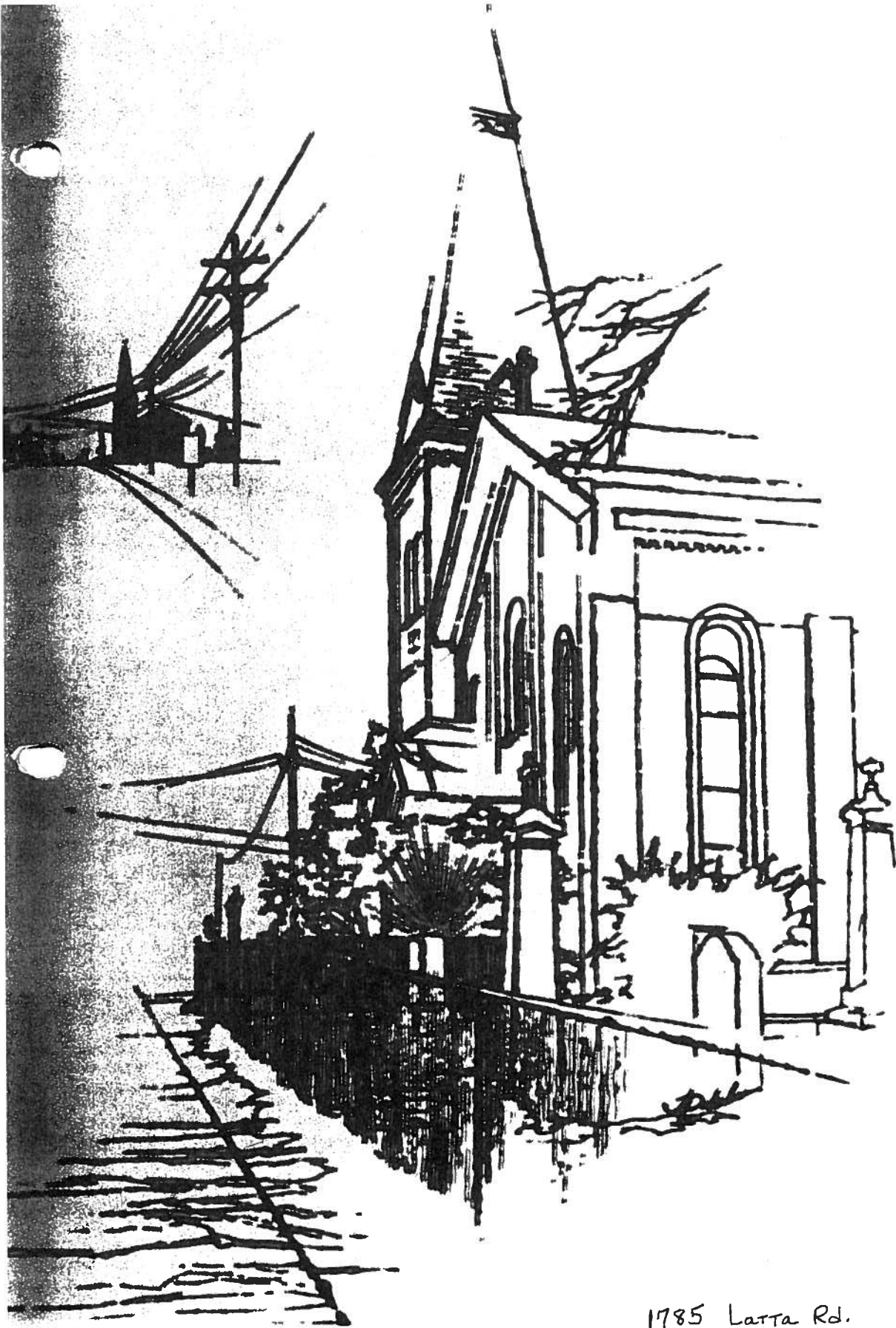
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church in the midst of the original cemetery. The old cemetery continued in use until a new plot was laid out just east of the old plot after World War II. As previously mentioned, this modern cemetery is excluded from the nomination.

The cornerstone of the second church (dedicated to and renamed Our Mother of Sorrows) was laid in 1859 and the edifice was completed in 1878 with the erection of the tower and steeple. (See discussion under criterion A: architecture for a full account of the church building.) For the next century, the imposing brick edifice remained the focal point of religious, educational and social support and development of the Paddy Hill community. The congregation and the community at large thrived and prospered, and the complex expanded throughout the mid- to late twentieth century to include a convent, a parochial school and, finally, a new, much larger church. Broadminded foresight and wise planning by church officials, congregants and local authorities allowed for the adaptive re-use of the original church as a public library. The building remains a testimony to the architectural, historical and cultural heritage of Paddy Hill and survives as one of a very few historic architectural landmarks in the entire town of Greece.



1785 Latta Rd.

